

La Muette de Portici

Musique de

D. F. E. AUBER

Arrangée pour

deux Violons Alto et Basse

PAR

F. GASSE

de l'Académie Royale de Musique

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E. Troupenas



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LA NUETTE DE PORTICI
en
QUATUOR
N^o 4.

1^{er} VIOLON.All^o maestoso.

The musical score for the first violin part of 'La Nuette de Portici' is written on ten staves. The tempo is marked 'All^o maestoso.' and the dynamics range from *ff* (fortissimo) to *p* (piano). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. There are several trills (tr) and a section marked 'Andante.' towards the end. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb and Eb). The piece concludes with the instruction 'a volonte.'.

ff a tempo.

p

a volonté.

f a tempo. *pizz.*

Andante. *arco.* *pizz.*

a volonté.

Allegretto. *p*

f

1 *4* *4*

This musical score is for the 4th Violin part, page 504. It consists of 15 staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues this melody with some triplet markings. The third staff features a trill (*tr*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff is marked *rallant.* and features a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff continues the triplet pattern. The seventh staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The eleventh staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The twelfth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The thirteenth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourteenth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifteenth staff has a trill and a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (*tr*), triplets, and dynamics like *p*, *cres*, and *ritard.*

N^o 2.
1^{er} Air de danse.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 72$.

1^{re} fois. 2^{me} fois.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 104$.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 104$.

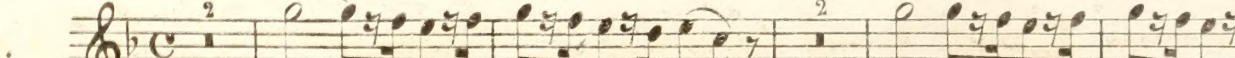
pizz.

[illegible]

Andante con moto ♩ = 100.

N^o. 3.

N^o 3. *Andante con moto* ♩ = 100.



7

Musical score for the song "Près du chevalet." The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegro" and the time signature is "3/4". The music begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a repeat sign. After the repeat, there is a measure with a "C" time signature and a "6" above it, indicating a change in tempo or meter. The music continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a final measure. The lyrics "Près du chevalet." are written below the staff.

P Près du chevalet.

son naturel.

p.

F

10

E

1.

E p

4 p

42

1^{er} VIOLON.

8

[illegible]

Allegretto $\bullet = 92$.

N^o. 4.
Barcarolle.

N^o 4.
Barcarolle.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 92.$ *p*

p

1^{er} VIOLON.

9

Musical score for the first violin part, page 9. The score consists of 14 staves of music in G major (one sharp). The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

N^o. 5.

This musical score is for the 4th Violon, designated as No. 5. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo and mood are indicated as 'All.^o non troppo' with a metronome marking of 152 beats per minute. The score consists of 15 staves of music. The first staff begins with a series of sixteenth-note runs, marked with 'f' (forte) and 'tr' (trills). Subsequent staves feature a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings such as 'f', 'p' (piano), and 'tr' are used throughout to indicate volume and performance techniques. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents, suggesting a technically demanding piece. The final staff ends with a 'p' marking.

First violin part, measures 1 through 24. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f). A trill (tr) is marked in measure 21.

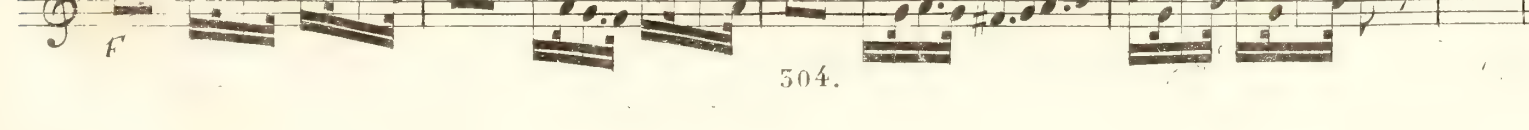
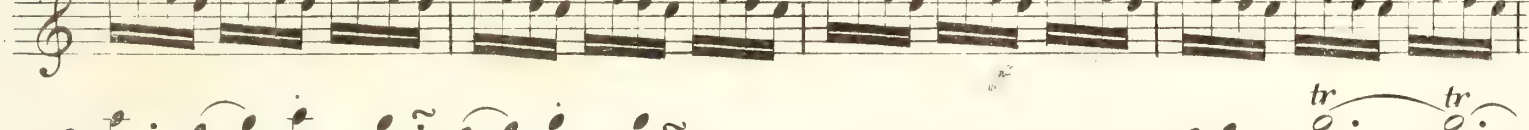
N^o. 6.
Final du 2^{me} Acte.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 104$

Second violin part, measures 25 through 36. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including piano (p) and forte (f). Measure numbers 6, 3, and 3 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

All.^o vivace.

[illegible]



p *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

p staccato.

Allegro.

N^o 8.

Chœur du marché.

This musical score is for the 4th Violin part of a piece titled "Chœur du marché" (Market Chorus), N° 8, in the tempo of "Allegro". The score is written on 15 staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are indicated throughout. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation for Violin 1, measures 1 through 18. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The notation is written on a single staff.

N^o 9. *Allegro.*
Tarentelle. *p*

Second system of musical notation for Violin 1, measures 19 through 30. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The notation is written on a single staff.

Violin part for the first section of the score. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The third staff has a key signature change to two sharps and a flat (F#, C#, and Bb). The fourth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The fifth staff has a key signature change to one sharp and a flat (F# and Bb). The sixth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The seventh staff has a key signature change to one sharp and a flat (F# and Bb). The eighth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The ninth staff has a key signature change to one sharp and a flat (F# and Bb). The tenth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The music is marked with dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at the beginning of the first, second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth staves, and *f* (forte) at the beginning of the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth staves. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs.

N^o 10.

Allegro vivace.

Chœur de la révolte.

Chorus part for the second section of the score. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a key signature change to one sharp and a flat (F# and Bb). The third staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The fourth staff has a key signature change to one sharp and a flat (F# and Bb). The fifth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The music is marked with dynamic markings: *ff* (fortissimo) at the beginning of the first, third, and fifth staves, and *f* (forte) at the beginning of the second and fourth staves. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs.

Andte con moto. 84.

Prière. (Les sons bien soutenus et ne presque pas marquer les noires.)

1^{er} Mouvement.

1^{er} VIOLON.

19

N^o 11.
Barcarolle. Allegretto $\text{♩} = 88.$

The musical score is written for the 1st Violin part of a Barcarolle. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a metronome indication of 88 beats per minute. The score is composed of 15 staves. The first staff includes a first ending bracket marked '1'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several slurs and ties throughout the piece. Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). A trill is marked 'tr' on the 13th staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the 15th staff.

2
LA MUETTE DE PORTICI
en
QUATUOR.
N^o 1.

29 ALLEGRO.

ALL^o MAESTOSO.

ff
p cresc.
ff
L
p
p
ff
ff
Andante. Allegro.
p pizz. ff arco. ff a tempo.
p pizz. mesuré.
Andante. pizz.
ff arco. p pizz. 504.

arco.

Allegretto.

pizz.

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

cresc.

p
 f
 p

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 72$.

N^o 2.
1^{er} Air de danse.

p
 1^{re} fois. 2^{me} fois.
 f
 p
 Allegretto.
 f
 p

2^d VIOLON.

5

6

7

7

7

7

7

7

7

7

7

7

7

7

7

Allegretto.

pizz.

arco.

f

p

Andante con moto ♩=100.

N^o 3.

Nº 3. *Andante con moto* $\text{♩} = 100$. *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

Allo vivace.
p *prés du chevalet.*

son naturel.

p

f

7

Handwritten musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Debussy. The score consists of 14 staves of music, primarily in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Articulations like accents and slurs are used throughout. The score is written on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

N^o 4.

Barcarolle.

This musical score is for the 2nd Violon part of a Barcarolle, N° 4, in G major and 6/8 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats. The score consists of 15 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the lower register and a more melodic line in the upper register. Dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *pp*, *sf*, and *ff* are used throughout. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

All^o non troppo $\text{♩} = 152$

2^d VIOLON.

9

N^o 5.

This musical score is for the 2nd Violon part of a piece titled "N° 5". It is written in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked "All^o non troppo" with a metronome marking of 152 quarter notes per minute. The score consists of 15 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The piece features several technical challenges, including rapid sixteenth-note passages, slurs, and a final section with a five-measure rest marked with a "5" above the staff. The key signature remains consistent throughout the piece.

N^o 6.
Final du 2^{me} Acte.

Allegretto 104

All^o vivace.

p

1^o tempo.

f *p* *cres*

p *f*

Plus serré.

Presto.

1^o tempo.

p *f*

p *f*

504.

N^o 7.
2^{me} Air de danse

Allegretto.

This musical score is for the 2nd Violon part of a piece titled "N° 7. 2^{me} Air de danse" in the tempo of "Allegretto." The score is written on 15 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 5/4 time signature. The music is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note passages and rests. Dynamic markings include *fp* (fortissimo piano) at the beginning, *p* (piano) at the end of the first staff, and *f* (forte) at the end of the second staff. There are also markings for *sf* (sforzando) and *pp* (pianissimo) later in the piece. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

First system of musical notation for the 2nd Violin part, measures 1 through 10. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including *f* and *p*, and some phrasing slurs. The system ends with a double bar line.

N^o. 8. *Allegro.*
Choeur du marché

Second system of musical notation, measures 11 through 16. This section is titled "N^o. 8. Choeur du marché" and is marked "Allegro." The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time and features a more rhythmic, march-like quality with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro.

N^o 9.

Tarentelle.

Violon II musical score, measures 1-10. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values and dynamic markings such as *p* and *f*.

N^o 40. *All.^o vivace.*

Choeur de la révolte

Choeur de la révolte musical score, measures 1-10. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The notation includes various rhythmic values and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *f*. The tempo marking *And^{te} con moto* is present at the end of the score.

Prière.

(Les sons bien soutenus et ne presque pas marquer les noires.)

1^{er} Mouvement.

N^o 11.
Barcarolle.

Allegretto 88.

This musical score is for the 2nd Violon part, page 17. It consists of 14 staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a variety of textures, including single-note passages, chords, and dense sixteenth-note runs. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

LA MUETTE DE PORTICI
en
QUATUOR.
N^o 4.

ALTO.

Alz. maestoso.

The musical score is written for an Alto voice part. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The tempo is marked "Alz. maestoso." and includes a "cres." (crescendo) marking. The music features various dynamics including *f*, *p*, and *f*. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots). The tempo changes to "Andante." at the end of the first system. The second system is marked "Allegro." and includes a "f mesure." marking. The third system includes "pizz." (pizzicato) and "arco." (arco) markings. The fourth system is marked "Andante." and includes "pizz." and "arco." markings. The fifth system is marked "Allegretto." and includes "pizz." and "arco." markings. The score ends with a double bar line.

This musical score for Alto consists of 14 staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and dynamic contrasts. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *fz* (forzando), *pizz.* (pizzicato), *arco.* (arco), and *cres.* (crescendo). The score includes various articulations such as accents, slurs, and staccato markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Alb. 2000 72.

No. 2.

1. Am to dance.

N^o 2.
1^{re} Air de danse.

The musical score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 6/8. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed in groups. The second staff includes the markings '1^{re} fois.' and '2^{me} fois.' above the first and second measures of a repeated section. The third and fourth staves continue the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The notation is characteristic of 19th-century dance music.

Handwritten musical notation for the first staff of the song. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegretto 104.

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 7/8. The melody begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The tempo marking "Allegretto" is written below the staff. The word "arco." is written below the staff, indicating that the piece is to be played with the bow.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and bar lines. The ink is dark and the paper is aged and slightly discolored. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of several measures, each containing eighth notes and rests. The final measure features a double bar line and a fermata. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

Allegretto ♩=104.

ALTO.

arco.

p

And^{te} con moto ♩=100.

N^o 3.

p tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

All^o vivace ♩=158.

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

p Pres du chevalet.

p

p son naturel.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in 14 horizontal staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped with slurs. Dynamic markings are used throughout, including 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). Some staves have repeat signs (double bars with dots). The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The overall style is that of a 19th-century musical manuscript.

N^o 4.
Barcarolle.

Allegretto

VIOL.

7

This musical score is for a Violin piece, N° 4 Barcarolle, in the tempo of Allegretto. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The score consists of 16 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff has a tempo marking 'Allegretto' and a dynamic marking 'f'. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand, often with slurs. The left hand provides harmonic support with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used throughout to indicate changes in volume. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Allegro non troppo $\text{♩} = 152$ ALTO

No. 5.

This musical score is for an Alto part, titled "No. 5." The tempo is marked "Allegro non troppo" with a quarter note equal to 152 beats per minute. The music is written on 14 staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings including *f*, *ff*, *fz*, *p*, and *fz*. There are also articulation marks like slurs and accents. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The staves are numbered 1 through 14 at the beginning of each line.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 104$.

N^o 6.
Final du 2^{me} Acte.

f arco

All^o vivace.

1^o Tempo.

cresc.

Handwritten musical score for "Nº 7. 2º Allegretto." The score is written on 15 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, and *ppp* are used throughout. A section marked "1º Tempo." appears on the 10th staff, where the time signature changes to 6/8. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

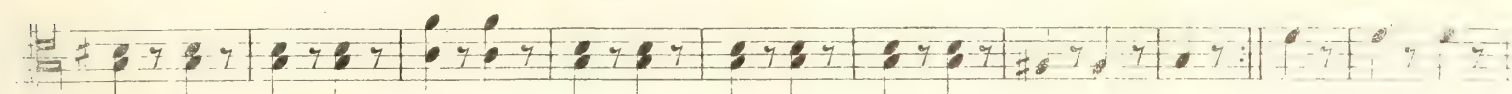
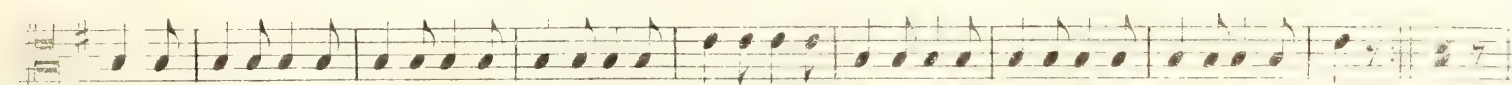
This page contains 14 staves of musical notation. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) at the beginning of the first staff, and 'sf' (sforzando) appearing on several staves. There are also markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano) later in the piece. The notation is written in a single system across the staves, with a double bar line appearing on the 13th staff. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century piano music.

N° 8.

Chœur du marché.

Allegro

The musical score is written for an Alto voice. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of 15 staves of music. The first staff includes the title 'Chœur du marché.' and the tempo 'Allegro'. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), 'sf' (sforzando), and 'ff' (fortissimo) are used throughout. There are also repeat signs and first/second endings indicated by '1' and '2'.

*f* arco.*pizz.**f* arco.*p**f**f*

N^o 40.

Chœur de la révolte.

All^o vivace.

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

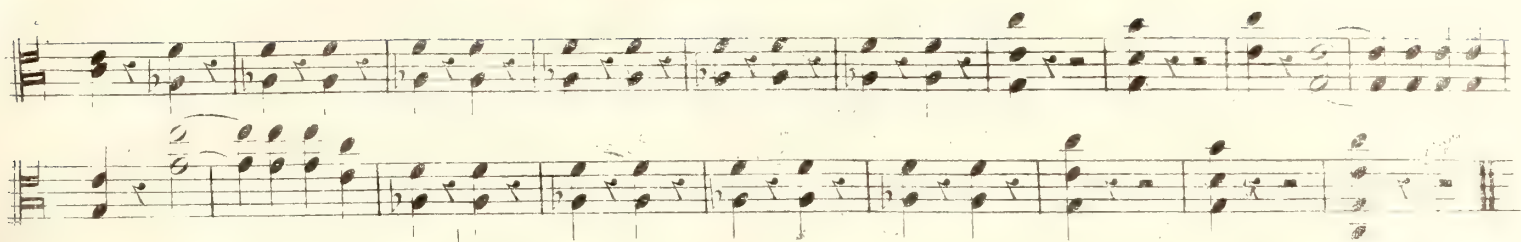
Andante.

Con moto 84. prière.

p Les sons bien soutenus et ne presque pas marquer les noires.

p *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

1^{er} Mouvt



N^o 11.
Barcarolle.

Allegretto ♩ = 88.



QUATUOR.
N° 1.

And. maestoso.

ff *p cresc.*

And. maestoso.

ff *p*

Andante

Allegro.

ff *p*

mesure.

ff *pizz.* *arco*

Andante.

p pizz.

arco.

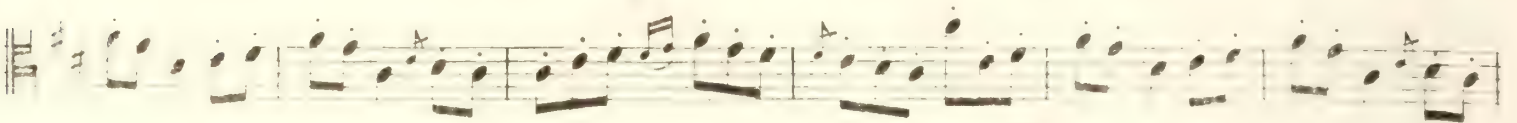
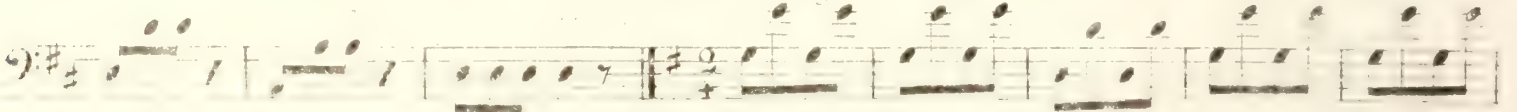
pizz. p arco p

Allegretto.

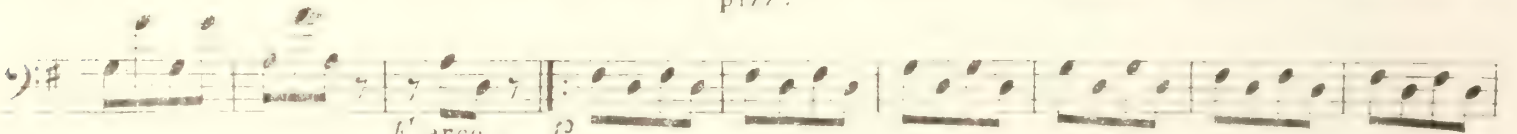
BASSE.

5

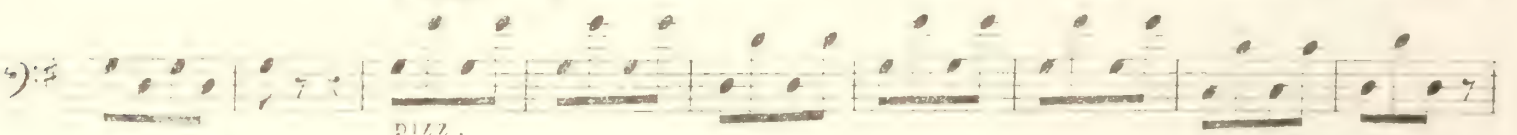
p
f
p
pizz.
arco.
pizz.
arco.
f
pp
cres.
f
p
f
pizz.
p

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 72$.Allegretto $\text{♩} = 104$.

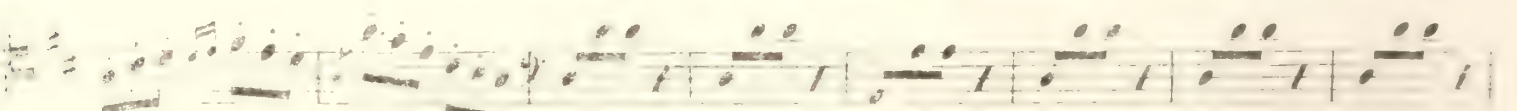
pizz.

f^o arco.

p



pizz.

f^o arco.Allegretto $\text{♩} = 104$.

pizz.



BASSE.

First system of music for Bass, measures 1-24. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a *p* *arco.* marking. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Andte con moto ♩ = 100

N.º 3.

Second system of music for Bass, measures 25-52. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The first staff begins with a *p* marking. The music features a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. There are several slurs and phrasing marks. The piece ends with a double bar line.

This page contains 14 staves of musical notation, all in bass clef and one flat key signature. The music is written for a single melodic line, likely for a piano. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The second staff has a key signature change to one flat. The third staff has a key signature change to one flat. The fourth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The fifth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The sixth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The seventh staff has a key signature change to one flat. The eighth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The ninth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The tenth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The eleventh staff has a key signature change to one flat. The twelfth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The thirteenth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The fourteenth staff has a key signature change to one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *f p*.

Allegretto ♩ = 92.

N^o 4.
Barcarolle.

The musical score is written for a single bass line. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The piece is titled "N° 4. Barcarolle." and consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, and *ff*. There are also articulation markings like "pizz." and "arco." and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

V. 5

No. 5 $\text{♩} = 152$
 An. non troppo

The musical score is written on 15 staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'An. non troppo' and the speed is indicated as $\text{♩} = 152$. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata on the final note.

Measures 1-10 of the Bass part. The music is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also some slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 10.

Allegretto 104.

N^o 6.
Final du 2^{me} Acte.

Measures 11-15 of the Bass part. The music is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also some slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 15.

All^o vivace.

Measures 16-20 of the Bass part. The music is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also some slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 20.

4^o Tempo.

Measures 21-25 of the Bass part. The music is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also some slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 25.

p *f* *fff* *Presto.* *1º Tempo.* *pizz.* *pp arco.* *f*

N.º 7.
2^{me} Air de danse. *Allegretto.*

f *p* *pp*

BASSE.

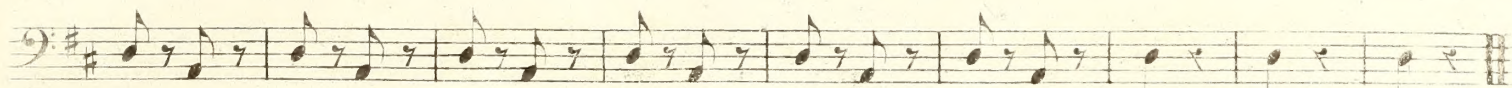
This page contains a single system of 15 staves of musical notation for a bass instrument. The notation is written in a single clef (likely bass clef) and includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used throughout the piece. There are also articulation marks, including accents and slurs, indicating phrasing and emphasis. The music appears to be a continuous piece, possibly a minuet or a short instrumental, given the structure and notation.

N^o 8

Chœur du marché.

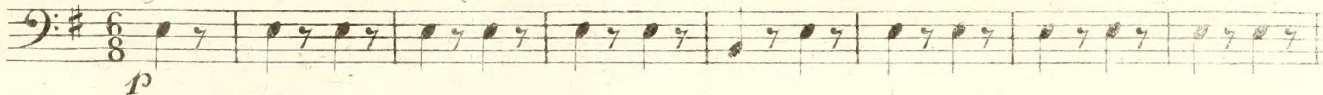
Allegro

15 staves of music for Basses. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *ff*, and *sf*. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

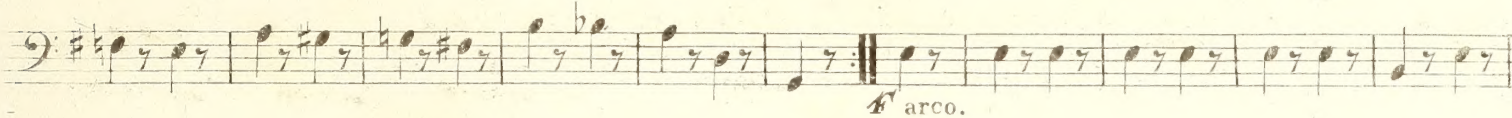


N^o 9.
Tarentelle.

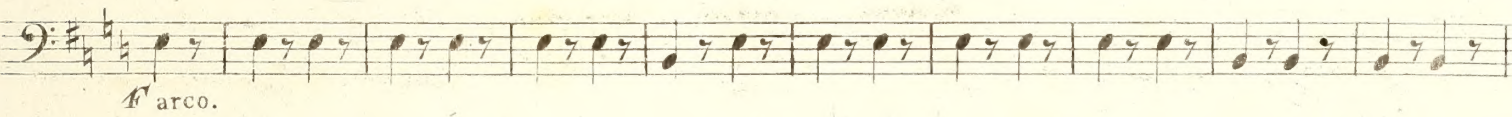
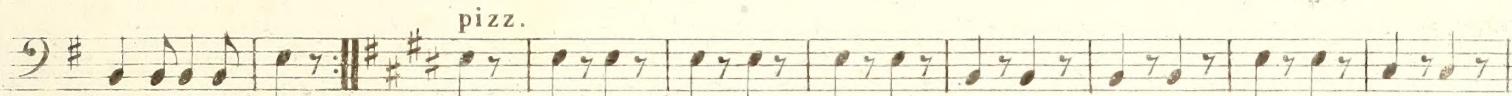
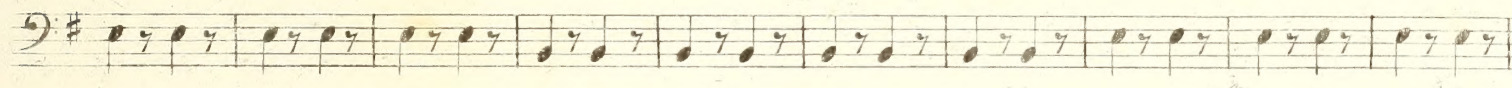
Allegro.



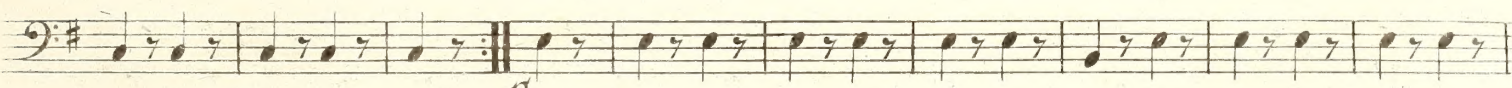
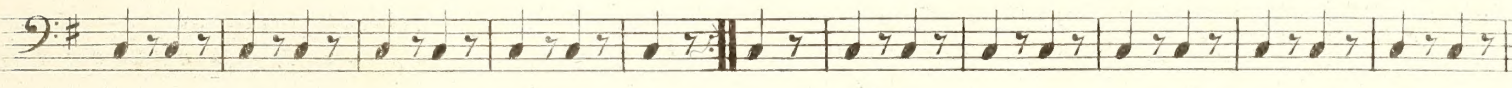
pizz



arco.



arco.



arco



N^o 10.

Chœur de la révolte.

Allegro vivace.

ff

sf

ffp

sf

And^{te} con moto $\text{♩} = 84$.1^{re} Prière.

p

sf

f

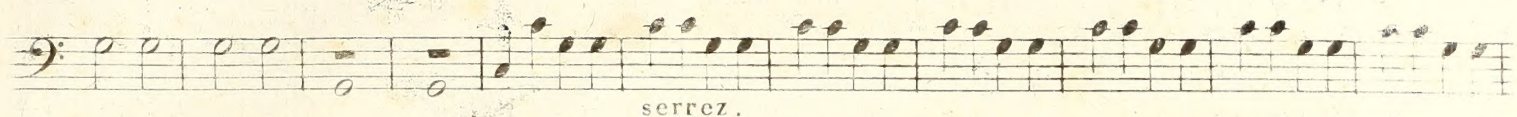
fp

(Les sons bien soutenus et ne presque pas marquer les noires.)

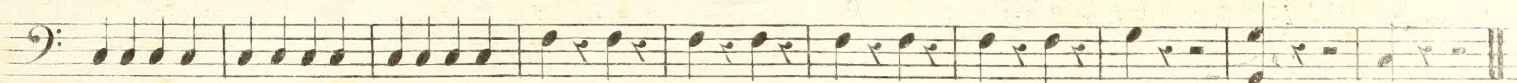
1^{er} Mouvement.

sf

f



serrez.



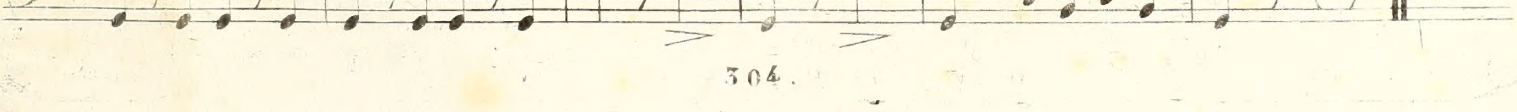
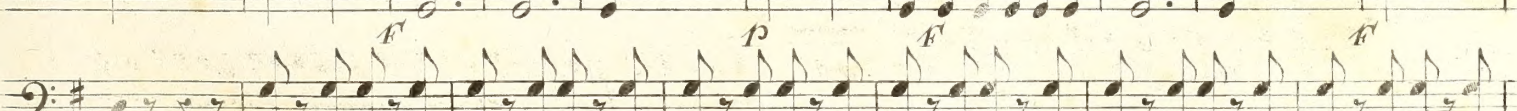
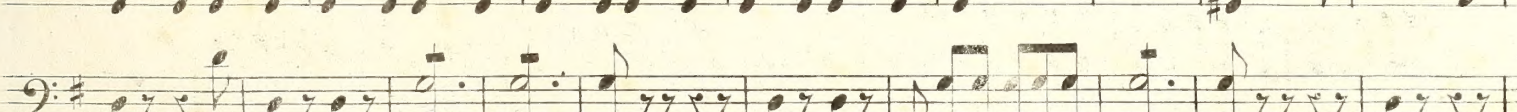
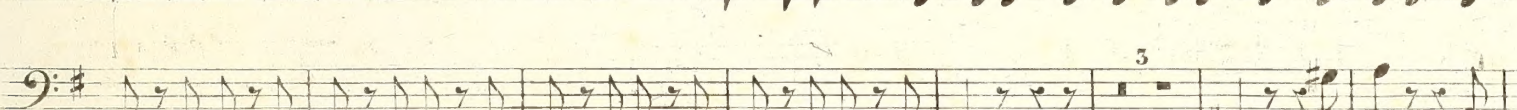
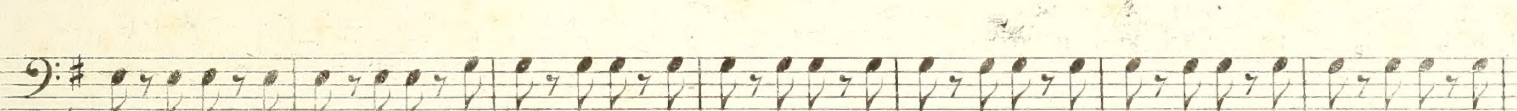
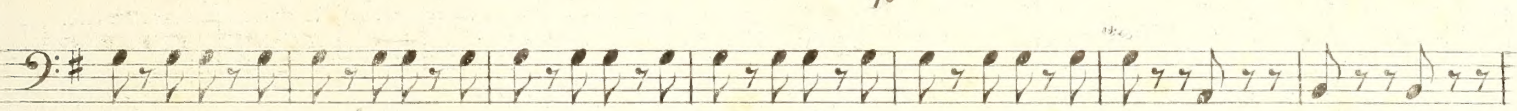
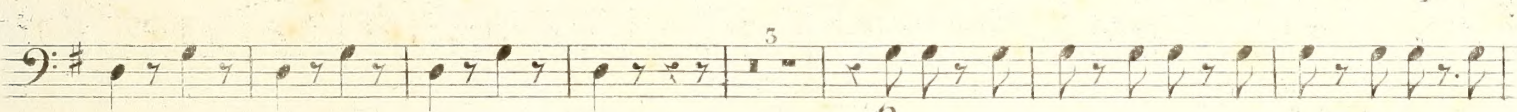
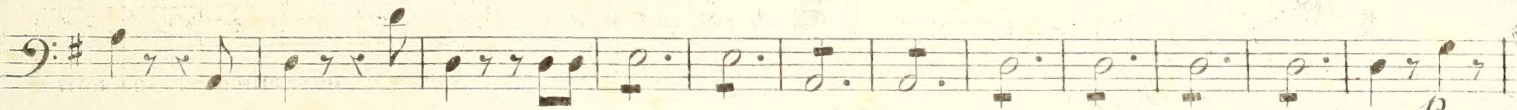
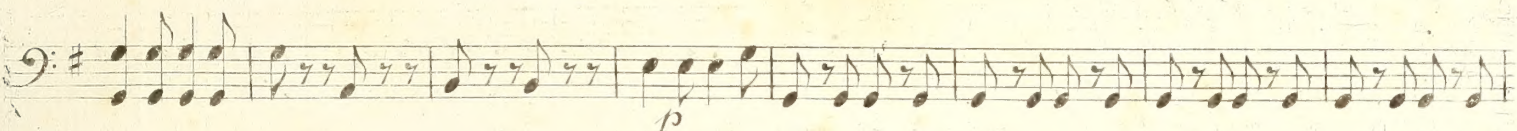
N^o 11.
Barcarolle.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 88.$

6/8

1

f



10660

